ETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE PRICE OF BEEF-CATFLE.

bo , a fame of The A. I. Tribena.

be \$15: Permit me through your columns to make a
he gremarks on the subject of Beef Cattle, of which 3. smet has of late been said, both in regard to price ad quality. I wish to show that Prime Beef and water rule for all other farm products, and that sooner an me to exist—it the price be low, in comparison with the fer farm products, the quality will soon become the companion of t schers that prime beef cattle should be furnished on at a price not greater than ten dollars per net, as Mr. Robinson has repeatedly intimated is the net, as Mr. Robinson has repeatedly intimated is it his best price they are willing to give. Why? I wanted the produced at that price, a less in the Scioto Valley, under present circumstices, without a direct less to some of the parties the cered in its production. Although we all know use it is human nature to buy at the lowest passible fire, yet, believing that consumers would more willing justain the butchers in paying a remunstating of ice, provided they could be made sensible that they are not imposed upon, or that the price was not enseed to them by undue profits to the producer, I make a statement of the comparative prices of the beef cattle in the New York market, and prices of farm and other products of this valley thirty years are and now—that consumors may be somewhat better each now—that consumors may be somewhat better each onw—that consumors may be somewhat better each of the walley thirty years enabled to draw their own o neclusions whether or sprine boof can be made at the price demanded, or bother even the highest ruling rates of this secaon are too large a margin for profits, or for any profits mab ed to draw their own o'n

Thirty years ago prime beef-cattle brought in the be at York market six do lars per hundred pounds, and, the installate not, the average price of the best cavile for all that the first half of the year has rever since been than six dollars, though perhaps for a few marketties in succession they would not command that price,
and it may be, that in the fall of the year, when grass
leaf was very abundant, that price could not be often
andly obtained; but this was rather the exception
with rule.

New if we must furnish the best corn fed beef-eattle ten dollars per cwt., the highest price intinated at the butchers are willing to give, it will be an adcase the butchers are willing to give, it will be an ad-ounce on the price of thirty years ago of 66 per cent-ter let us compare this with the advance on other than products of this valley for the same time. Thirty case ago, good and tolerably well improved farms add for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre; now the same land with improvements but slightly if any bet-ty, will command from \$40 to \$60 per acre, or an ad-justee of 300 per cent; then wheat sold from 31½ to the cents per bushel, now at \$1 50, or 300 per that; then corn sold in the fall of the year, in the same from six and a quarter to eight cents per bushel. from six and a quarter to eight cents per bush al, from 25 to 33, or 300 per cent; posatoes teen ten welve and a half, now 40 to 50, or 300 per cent ad-

Thirty years ago bot om corn land rented for \$2.25 hor nove, now at \$7.00, or more than 200 per July plain land at \$2 then, now at \$6, or 200 per West; then cattle were taken to graze on the best the grass pastures for 37 cents per head per month, \$1.50 is the lowest price, or 300 per cent advance; the common farm hands were paid from \$5 to \$6 per Louth, now from \$15 to 18, or 200 per cent more, and secuting up of corn and all other farm job-work in rice in about the same proportion, and lastly, but \$7 to means least to favor cheap beef is the fact that back or store cattle have risen nearly in the same pro-Thirty years ago bot om corn land rented for \$2 25

m isem in about the same proportion, and lastly, but the proman least to favor cheap beef is the fact that added a store cattle have rised nearly in the same proheritor—that is, from 200 to 300 per cent—and I might a since the comparison, not only in farm products, at in most articles of home manual labor products, at in most articles of home manual labor products, at in most articles of home manual labor products, as the machinery has not at all or but partially been builded, thesely lessening the cost) such as most lads of lumber, plank of all descriptions, shingles, as it, making of rails &c., all of which have advanced true from 200 to 250 per cent within thirty years.

Now the foregoing is an unexagerated statement of the somparative prices of thirty years ago and now, which shows an advance of from 200 to 300 per cent all the principal products of the farm, in stock or dear cattle and in everything per aining to the production of beef; and I will include the transportation of the cattle to market, for that also has risen fully labor per cent, without taking into account this last whereas the advance in the price of the beef itself, in sating it at ten dollars per cent, would be less than the start and the same ratio in the same time.

Now Mr Editor, do not these facts clearly demontant the butchers' demand an unreasonable one!

Now Mr Esiter, do not these facts clearly demonstrate the butchers' demand an unreasonable one? The dethey not evidently prove that sitter the property for the property for the transport of the producers are in possession of the knowledge of the house pocus or modus operandi unknown to the alance of creation, whereby they can now make two wants where formerly they could make but one? for the producers are not such that the could be the producers of the producer

But perhaps it may be said that I have not chosen a time to compare prices—that prices were then de-sed and are now inflated; but I have not taken nex'reme lowest prices of the former perion; not an ticle bere enumerated but what has sold or reated 25 per cent less than the lowest price bere given; it fiele beie enumerated but what has sold or reated to the present less than the lowest price bere given; as per cent less than the lowest price bere given; as the present extended by last year's drouth, but aimed to be the prevailing rates of the different periods. But a comparison of ruling prices is made for each decide of years for the last thirty, nearly the same relative disproportion of advance in the price of beef in lew-York city and the price of farm-products generally in this valley, will be found to be maintained the price of the prevailed the price of farm-products generally in this valley, will be found to be maintained the price of the products and the price of the products and the price of the price of prices within my given period of ten years but my assection is that the price of the time that been a general awance of from 50 to 75 per cent, or more, fairly established, whereas the price of beef in Now-York market as advanced less than 30 per cent in each ten years. Doubtlees the time will again come when we can sell the best corn-fed beef cattle for \$10 \frac{10}{2} \text{ c mt.} or even us, and still do a fair business—all we want is to sim with the tide—to do as fair a business by disciple of our surpina produce in making beef as we in otherwise do with it.

But, test further evidence should be needed that the treation of prime beef does not now pay, and has not see profitable for years, I will here state the fact t-at a greater portion of our best lands are fast being survived to other uses than making beef. Tarough-at that extensive and splendid district of bottom as generally and the profitable for years, I will here state the fact t-at a greater portion of our best lands are fast being south of Chillico'he—land inferior to none in the state the state the state the fact t-at a greater portion of our best lands are fast being south of Chillico'he—land inferior to none in the state of the treation of the state of the miss that missing the course is plain—the oid method will not pay.

Agai

Again, if it is now or lately has been a profitable Again, if it is now or la'ely has been a profitable beines, why is it that old Ross County, the mother of the hosiness west of the Adiophanias, that formerly tone of d 15,000 head of cattle annually, is now feeding lat a mere fraction of that number? and why is it hat Pick-way County, that formerly corn fod more wan 16,000 head, by accural enumeration, has desinded four to less than has state number?

Now, are not these facts of themselves pretty conducted evidence that the business is not a recumerative cree, at least in this valley? The fact is that being years ago the feeder could buy his outile, pay the these current rates for pasture to graze them and

the these current rates for pasture to grazs them and the time current rates for pasture to grazs them and the core to feed them, and drive them so New-York, and deal them in that market for \$6 pr cert, and take more money ou the capital invesses than he can have so by the same process, and so it his cartle at the Bighest current rates that prevailed in that market on

be he st current rates that prevailed in that market on my three successive market days this year. I mean repectific to technically market days this year. I mean repectific to technically me to say, that if the butchers ted containers, instead of attempting to dictare both frice and quality, would make it the interest of protects to make prime beef, or in other words, if containers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the butchers in paying a fair resumers will suctain the my containers will such a fair the butchers in paying a fair resumers will such a fair the butchers in paying a fair resumers. The market is the succession of the

IMPORTANT FACTS IN BUTTER-MAKING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six : I have before me your paper of the 27th Oct. which contains a communication from a practical farmer of Wheatland, Monroe County, in which he is anxious to test by a fair trial the doctrine laid down by myself at the State Fair, in Elmira. that ne first quality of batter can be made on limestone land where the water with which the butter is washed in

Your correspondent seems anxious that a trial Sould be made this Fall, after the 27th November, as well as in June and August next. I here desire to lay town what I regard as another trulem, that there tever was, and never can be, one pound of first carrier batter made after a heavy frost has killed the trues—which in this region is as early as the 27th of October. The grass becomes insipld and bitter, and batter partakes of the flavor of the food on which the

cow feeds, for ewestness, richress, and solidity, in the

cow feeds, for sweetness, richt ees, and solidity, in the same ratio as cows which feed partly on garlies, wild on one and rubbegas, afford butter unfit for table use; and with the same result as to kreping. The longer this kind of butter is kept the more offensive it becomes; while butter made when the cow gets nothing but the sweet high flavored grasses will improve, if well manufactured, until it is ripe, which will be in from three to four months.

I am rather inclined to think that your correspondent is not a good butter maker for a hard water country. I fancy his wife is the butter-maker, and if he will take the thouble to inquire, she will inform him that no first quality of butter can be made sitter in November or augus. While the one is too cold with frost bitten grass, the other is quite too warm; and without ice it is impossible to make first quality butter. And even with ice, I believe I hazard nothing in saying it is so difficult a task that a package containing 100 pounds has never been found in the market.

Now if hard and soft water lands are to have a fair test, so as to decide which is best adapted to making first quality butter, the trisi certair ly should take place at the season when first quality butter can be made. May and September are the two best months in this latitude, with part of June, something depending on the season.

In this communication it is not my purpose to say

the season.

In this communication it is not my purpose to say whether I believe that grasses as well adapted to the production of first quality butter do not grow on hard water land as on soft, but I co mean that it is just as indispensably necessary to have soft water to wash the milk from butter, as it is to have soft water to wash the first lines or, to water not first to make the to wash fine lines, or to water rot flux to make the hard soft, or to water plants. By this I do not wish to be understood as saying that hard water lands are

to be understood as saying that hard water ian's are not best for some crops, or even that hard water is not better for some pur, oses. Eggs may be kept for years in lime-water properly prepared, which would spill in coft water in twenty days.

And it is by no means it variable that in a lime-stone occupy the springs or s'reams are of hard water, though usually they are. In some localities they are just as soft as the rain that falls fron the clouds, and wrich was absorbed within a mile distant, from some hard water lake, or pool, or the ocean itself.

It may be said that many of the best butter-makers do not wash their butter. Of this fact I am quite well aware, and in the vicinity of Philadelphis, where they make as good butter for immediate use as anywhere, they never wash their butter, nor do I believe that it would be improved for immediate use there or here, by washing; but I do mean to say, and on this point I wish to be distinctly understood, that to work butter sofficiently to separate every particle of milk, so that it will keep a year, would destroy the grain and render it oily. After keeping a few months it would be kept the

at will keep a year, would destroy the grain and render to city. After keeping a few months it would exhibit the bad effect, and the longer it should be kept the more pe cipitibly tojurious would that effect be.

The plan which your correspondent proposes, at your suggestion, to test the question, is practicable and fair, and should be tried. I will see that some butter made from seft water land by a fair test is forwarded in March or April, 1857, as the butter cannot have described.

waided in March or April, 1857, as the butter cannot be made until '56.

Meantime I think I can suggest a plan whereby but er makers on hard water land, if skeptics, can satisfy themselves fairly. In May, when grass is good, work one crock, without washing, in your best manner; then take rain water and wash, as soon as your churzing is competed, all the milk from the butter. Be careful in washing to pull the butter over with a ladle so as not to affect the grain; then put it away in some sweet, cool place, out of the reach of any bad influence of which it can partake, until it has assumed its proper color; then work it over by hand assumed its proper color; then work it over by hand and lay it down in your crock; and after it is laid down the same care must be taken to keep it through down the same care must be taken to keep it through the season. A common farm-celtar, with meats, fisa, and vegetables, would spoil in six y days the best package of butter ever made. Then in like manner, or in your own way, wash another with water that you know to be hard as some springs that are hard in dry weather in the rainy seasons are nearly soft; lay down and keep both parcels as near alike as possible, without sait, as butter does not require sait to preserve it any more than lard coes. Sait is only necessary for the purpose of flavoring anything that is not paintable. Sait can be worked in at any time. Then pursue the same course with three more packages saited with the same course with three more packages salted with Liverpool salt, and observe the result. You will probably be as well satisfied as I am that hard water injures butter.

A. B. Dickinson.

Hornby, New York, Dec. 8, 1853.

WILL ELECTRICITY WITHDRAW MERCURY AND OTHER METALS FROM THE SYSTEM?

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Siz: Although the question which captions this ar ticle may be considered by the majority of your read-ers as but of little importance, still, to one who, like myself, has had amp e opportunity of studying the nawhich afflict the buman family at the present day, it is an inquiry of the biguest consideration. The question, then-firstly, whether mercury, derived from some or al. of the various com sounds in which this meral is so unito mly administered, does really looste itself within the bones and other portions of the syst-m, and by its irritating qualities cause pain and dis case, is one fraught with the gravest import. Secondly whether the voltsic current really possesses the wor derful power of withdrawing from thesyste nthis mercury, is a question which, in si, nificance is involved in the former, and it that be true, is equally as momentous mer question has been answered affirmatively by the united sentiment of the medical world and confirmed by the voice of the public. Whether the latter can be oice of the public. Whether the latter cois the inquiry which elicited this essay. notices that have appeared in the papers of this country confirming the experiment of successfully withnotices that have appeared to the papers of this con-try confirming the experiment of successfully with-drawing mercury from the system in Paris, and prior notices of Professor Sauders having successfully effect-ed there experiments, even so far back as the year 1844, and again within the last two months, by which he withdrew from one person nearly two drachms of quickeliver, appear to give this question an affirmative

But let us examine it more clorely. It is urged by sone persons of science that the voltais current will not withdraw from the system any of those metals, for the reason that they exist in the reduced state within the body, while all metals before undergoing electrolysis must be in a state of solution. This objection is really more specious than formidable, and I think is susceptible of a satisfactory answer. It is true that metals must exist in a soluble state before they can be electrolyzed, but do these gendenen know whether mercury does exist in the system in its pure metallicated? This has never been proved, and I suspect that it rever will be. But so the converse is highly probable—that the mercury exists in condimation, perhaps as a double salt with acide, the converse is highly probable—that the mercury exists in condimation, perhaps as a double salt with the calcum of the boxes, or in some other form by which it relained these in an insoluble state, and capable of resisting the expulsatory action of the system. We know that the voltaic current does possess the power of decomposing comosumd boxies, and of polar zn t sit elements. It like also possesses the power of cleatrolyzing the acids and alcanes of the living tody.

Sit Humphrey Davy having placed his fingers—pre-

Si. Humphrey Davy having placed his fingers-pre

sing 'coy.

Si Humphrey Davy having placed his fingers—previously well wetted in distilled water—in the positive part of the voltsic circuit, phosphorio, culphurio, and municity circuity spaces into the water from his body. On usking a similar experiment at the negative side, fixed a kasi made its appearance.

Prefessor Sance s of Cincinnati, in an article published in Hima's Heraid of Truth for 1847, records an experiment of his, whereto he passed indias through the body of a period from one hand to the other, by means of the voltaic current. And stillater, D. Fabre Pakeprat has effected the same experiment. M. Becquered thus describes it: "After having dried as much as persible both arms of a man he appead to one of them a compt's soaked in a solution of locide of potassum, which was covered with a plate of platinum, in come unication with the positive poles of a pile formed of thirty elements, and charged with a liquid adequate to produce occumposition. He placed on the other

come unication with the positive poles of a pite former of thirty elements, and charged with a liquid adequate to produce stee imposition. He placed on the other arm a compost moistened with amifine, which being covered with a plate of platinum, was made to commandically with the negative pule. In a few monants the amidine had seamed a blue color, clearly proving that the iccite had been transported through the interior of the body—since the shin, which was enfliciently day, could not give passage to a current."

It has been well known since the time of Sir H. Davy that acids and alkalis can be passed through take conductors of amiantinus or cotten wick by the voltage comet, after being decomposed from their combinations. But the experiment is a lake one, of passing the me lass and metalcies through the living body. "It as pears, therefore," says Dr. Lawrence, "that "red, certain principles may be not hard." In the same manner, observes Dr. Donovac, "a "new mode of entrance late the human body of active reactial agents is indicated, more quick, "more circut more certain, than any other known; without the risk of being injured or altered by cigestion, or of being eliminated by exceetion."

From the few quotations I have adduced it will be perceived that not only mercury has been abstracted from he system, but that other electro-positives, and like wire electro regatives, have been passed through the body from one hased to the other. Prof. Sandere of Cincinnati, new of New York, has not only passed through the line of the passed through the body from one hased to the Other. Prof. Sandere of Cincinnati, new of New York, has not only passed through the first of Gardines in the Treatment of Dis-

* Dr. R. M. Lawrence of Berlin, "On the Application a

the n ets olds thron, h the boxy, but likewise the metals, especially mercury, in order to prove that this metal can be withdrawn from the body. As this metal exists undoubted y in the system as a compound, the voltain conrect possesses the power to decompose that compound, and thus, rendering the metal soluble,

that compound, and thus, rendering the metal soluble, withdraws it from the body to the pasient.

Another objection urged against the action of the battery being used for the purpose of extracting merotry from the body is, that the current in withdrawing this metal will likewise extract the iron from the blood. This objection appears formidable at first thought, but experiment has prove that the current does not wildraw their, n from the blood, tubes the former be of vast power. This objection will admit of an unequivocal reply, for its rationals may be found in the great power which vitality possesses of either siding or retaining observed and electival force, depending u, on whether they are compatible with either its is g u, on whether toey are compatible with either its own physiclogical or patho ogical action. The iro a of the blood is a part and portion of the animal constitu the blood is a part and portion of the animal constitution, while mercury does not enter into its composition.
The whole vital force, therefore, conspires with the voltaic to expel from the system a foreign body; while
conversely it is exserted with tremendons power in retaining that portion of its cors it ments which really belongs to it. We therefore perceive wherefore a current of great power is required but comparatively a
feeble one to expact the mercury.

I have but scarcely tounted upon this prolific subjec—and one, too, which should be of vast importance
to all mankind, especially of Europe and America.

Should this erricle be received with favor by your
readers, I shall follow it with another, in which I shall
detail the experiments that have quite lately been
made, in which various medicinal agents were trans-

detail the experiments that have quite lately been make, in which various medicinal agents were transmitted into the system by means of the voltaic fluid. Also, upon the cure of diseases by means of electricity, wherein the grou: d will be taken, and attempted to be proved, that most of the diseases which affect the human family origin ste in either a decrease or a superabuncance of the vital or distribution.

New York, Dic 2, 1886.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: It is unnecliable that interest is a fax on enterprise and incustry, and the higher the rate that is enseted for berrowed espita', the more difficult it is for labor and skill to obtain their legitimate reward.

It is equally true that high rates of interest tempt men to abandon productive pursuits for the easier and more lucrative position of capitalists living upon in come. A law therefore establishing a higher rate of interest is a electuragement to industrial pursuit, and a tempta ion to enter a class that consumes without

le not that the effect of the law of this S'a'e-making 7 per cent the legal rate of i terest?
Wall street contends this higher rate attracts capital from other States, and that New York industry and

enterprise cerive a stimulus from the abundance of espital. I shall not deny that a seculation and even or magnetical enterprise may be a multated by this accu-mulation of capital; but it is by no mesus clear that

mulation of capital; but it is by no means clear that it acts in the same manner upon permanent investments or productive employments.

Foreign capital comes here rather as an adventure, and its results are always expected to return for permarent investment in the country where its owner resists. Its use abroad, therefore, is temporary, and it is chiefly applicable to the purposes of commerce. While commerce, therefore, is simulated by this specularity counterprise, numerative numeration. Indeed, from the its its capital, the effect upon other branches of much try is comparative y unimportant. Indeed, from the practice of the comparative in the properties of the community is diverted from other employments. Hence we find New-Yorkers less ready to engage in manufacturing and mechanical employments than Bostonians and Philadelphians. In New-England it is cay to build up manufacturing establishments. So, too in New Jersey and the little manufacturing to vas of Connecticut—the larger ones of Massacrusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New-Jersey in contrast with those where manufactures are under-taken in this State illustrate the wisdom of the logistaken in this State illustrate the wisdom of the lagis-lation that by establishing a modera'e rate of legal interest affords induce neuts to small capitalists to an gage in remunerative employments instead of retiring on the income of bonds resured by mortgage. To on the income of bonds results the alow inc. esse of what other cause can we attribute the alow inc. esse of what other cause can we attribute the alow inc. all the manufacturing towns in this State! Ma: wan, on the Hudson, Cohoes with its vast we wan, on the Hudson, Cohoes with its vast water power at the head of navigation, and on the Eric Canal. Little Fal's and other towns most advantageously situated are comparatively insignificant, while Paterson, Newark, Lowel', Lawretce Nashus, Providence, Worceter, and places of in crior advantages prove by their anio growth the wisdom of the policy that profers the establishment of manufactures and reductive employments to the stimulus of commercial speculation on the rearing up of a gigantic meaning and the rest.

CIRCUMPOLAR HEAT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

BIR: Seeing an article in The Philadelphia Saturday I vening Port, by Mr. Issac Sheen, on the subject of a warmer climate in the circumpolar regions, I am tempted to write you briefly on that subject.

It is well known that water attains its maximum dersity at about 400 Fatt. Water flowing on the sprface of the ocean from the equatorial toward the polar regicus will, as soon as ich se fallen to that tem pass beneath the colder and lighter fluid that is meets until it is diverted again to the surface, that it meets until it is diverted again to the surface, when it will flow in the con rary direction to ward the equater. When flowing beneath the surface, it will either be in contact with water of its own temperature and density, or with the bed of the say, protected from the loss of heat arising from radiation. But, after reaching these tace again, and being exposed to reliation under a frigid atmosphere, it will become colder as it flows from the pole, until met and checked by the warm current from the equator. An abuncance of evidence is to be found now to sustain this hypothesis in all its ceductions:

1st. That the minimum temperature of the sea desponent in he tonid and temperate zones stands at about

down in he torrid and temperate zones stands at abo

The fact that the point of greatest density 2d. The fact that the point of greatest decay, gradually approaches the surface in going from the equator, un it, at about 70° of latitude north and 55° couts, there is formed a girdle, or neutral zone, surrouncing the poles, where the temperature is the same from the surface comm-viz, 40° Fabt.

2d. That between these zones, of maximum density and minimum temperature, the surface-currents are

to ward the poles.

4th. 'Lat is the northern occars—at least on both sides of Greenland—the carrents are southward to ward this zone, and that the sea is much colder at the

Very nery overvations, by directly and in-circuly, as well as the unanimous opinion of arctic pavigators and travelers, go to show hat the sea is warmer immediately around the poly than at the arctic wermer immediately around the pole than at the arctic circle—no ac usely warm, but approaching the tem-perare, and aronally centrased with the excessive codd in those regions which have notil recently bounded our discoveries. I think there must be an abundance of information row extant, not only to prove this hypothesis beyond all could, but even to trace our many of its minute consequences, it any one having hypotheris beyond all coubt, but even to trace out nerry of its minu'e consequences, if any one having access to all the known facts will examin and publish

them. Yours, &c , Louiseille 24th Nevember, 1888. LECTURES ON KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SiR: In a recent impression of your paper was inser ed a actice of my proposal to lecture, for which secopt my cordial thanks—all I can give. In last Tuesday's issue you remark that I am " giving ectures on the conspiracy to make Kansas a Slave State" My subject is-t a resources and adaptation for settlement of the new Territory. During the Son mer and Fall I have spoken over sighty simes on this Karras question, and fiel warranted in saying that the emigration to the Far West next Spring will be immente. Companies are stready forming in this be immense. Companies are aready torming in this State and elsewhere. I am trying to get the a subject, in all its heatings, before the reflecting portion of community, and have in many instances succeeded in getting a heating before Lyceums. For my pairs I get blackgworded in The Bos on Post and papers of that it. Semetimes I set pecusiary remuneration for my services—ofter er tot; my rule is rather to pay my own expenses than miss an opportunity of speaking a good word for Freedom in Kanass. I make this statement to show that any notice The Tribuse gives my seed werd for Freedom in Kansas. I make this statement to show that any rotten The Triburse gives my bumble efforts is promoting the common good, not my personel profit, and to say that whatever other notice you make will be highly eatermed by me for humanity a sales. How could I get a few chances to speak in New-York State?

Most cordially yours.

Buston, Dec. 22, 1835.

WM. J. PATTERSON.

THE ERUPTION OF KILAUEA.

the Editor of The N. Y. Tribena.
Sin: I notice in your issue of yesterday an elaboration of the state of the rate account of the great volcanic eruption on Hawaii.
As the fearful river of fire was still flowing at the time your correspondent wrote, it may interest your read-ers to know the the four tain is at last dried up, with-out cestro) ing Huie, as it was feared it would. In a private letter from Hosolulu, dated Nov. 3, the above fact is a lated. The source whence the report same is perfectly reliable. This is undoubtedly one of the

greatest eruptions of molten lave that has been ob-curred. The residents of Hilo are once more at rest, but there is no certainty that they will not again be terrified and awed by the pouring terth of liquid fire. New York, Dec. 21, 1855.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCESSES.

Verily was Daguerre's a great invention-one for which we fear the physiogromies of the Nineteeath Century have never been sufficiently grateful to that immortal Frenchman.

All the world doa's upon having its portrait taken the grave Mr. Ledger, no less than the languid Les-bia, loves to be engaged for a "sitting" to Signor Refugee; it flatters both in accordance with their individual idios, crasies. Mr. Ledger is respectability incarnate; morey, acquired from sources of unquestioned legitimacy, is written in every wrinkle of his forehead, every knuck'e of his long grasping fingers, in the tight elenching of his bloodless lips, in the cold calculation of his keen eyes; the instructive image of so much integrity must not be lost to posterity-his picture must be taken as a duty he owes to himself, his family, the commercial community. So, when Mr. Ledger says to you with solemn importance, "Sir, come at twelve; I have an appointment at ten with Signor Refugee at his studio," he wishes you to understand at once that a grave duty is being discharged, and "calculates" accordingly upon your admiration.

"Chère Lesbie" (as her mamma delights to call her) on the contrary droops her perfamed ringlets, and as she permits you her dimpled fingers in bidding you good morning from her carriage window, doclares complacently her errand, and will tell you, though she begs it may go no further, that Fitz-N——, the poet, was so struck with her recemblance to the Counters Guiceioli (Byron's friend, she simperingly explains that he had prevailed upon mamms to accept her daughter's portrait from him after he had procured an engraving wherewith to illustrate his sweet poem to that unfo tunate lady. Lesbia relies upon your honer, and you say some hing, stupid enough, about the thanks which are due to the inspired Fitz N—— as the instrument of perpetuating the unequaled beauties before you. The lacy blushes delightedly, you bow and pass on, to laugh with the next friend at this gro tesque caricature on the Italian countees, and her in sipid self complacency. Mr. Ledger is "good" in Wail street; the fair Lesbia's paternal parent has broad lands and stately mansions and teeming coffees; it is clear that upon neither of these did Daguerre's comparatively inexpensive sun-magic descend with its peculiar blessing, but to that more numerous class of youthe and maidens and partial paren's of hungry van-

ivy and hungrier purees.

To appreciate the length and breadth of the grea want, and the eagerness with which the resief was seized upon, it is only necessary to vi it one of the many galleries of this famous art in every city, town or village of our busy country. The man who has not sat for his daguerrectype-likeness might by dill gent research be found-so might that fab alous individual who smokes in an omnibus-so might he of the carpet-bag; but the woman who has not undergone that operation once, thrice-nay, a dozen times-you may rest assured is dead. One who, from principle or indifference, had abstaiced from off-ring herself a willing a scrifice to this popular rage would be either a heroine or a phenomeson, well worth, as a natural curiosity, the time and trouble necessary to "produce" her. To abs'ain from principle, be it remarked en passant, would be scarcely successful now-a-days, since post-mertem sittings have become so common; and to have one's corpse give the lie to a whole lifetime of studious adherence to a pet re, ognance would seem a most mortifying thing to come to the kno viedge of the disembodied.

It is curious to observe that class of women whose existences, so far as public contact is concerned, are bounded by the dimensions of a daguerreotype saloon Assuredly the Hydra could not have rejoiced in more heads than any one of these, or Proteus have pes-seased so many shapes. Classic braids, and ringiets of Medusa-tike profusion—adornment of regal su-perfluity, and simplicity alarmingly primitive—in Canal street a Mandalon, on Broadway a S. Casilla (with "the herp of a thousand strings" which she has twarged as many times for "specimens")-while on the Bowery she is transformed into a patriotic Lize, craped in the stars and stripes, Yankee Doodle the only "mind or music breathing in her face." Writers of verses for small magazines, "To One Who Will Understand them," may be found in a I the picturesque tess of attitude expressing an absolute entirement the muse, and with the invariable literary accompaniments of fluorid ringlets, downfall of "back" hair, and loose bodice. Artistes of every kind and degree -from the imperious prima donna of Maretzek to the most piti'ul of his choras-from the bloodiest lady Macheth to the most harmless "walking-lady" who dees the dejected silence at the Bowery-from the most voluptuous Soto to the thinnest of the ballet corps-greet you on every side in all imaginable

Children of all ages, in postures forcibly recalling the stories one has read about the cruelties practiced by Hindoo beggars on their offspring to qualify them for their prefession, by maiming a limb, or readering it by forced inactivity utterly uscless—the only differer ce being that in the one case the compulsion lastjust two misutes by the watch, in the other for years; girls in groups of the most uncomfortable friendship, entwined in dislocating embraces and smiling grialy in contempt of the momentary torture.

Then there are patient martyrs who gladly go through touching serials of popular interest - such as the "Lord's Prayer," "My Mo'ter's Arm chair," &c. -the pious sentiment of which is necessarily impaired by one's constantly meeting the "subjects" in the loudest compar ionship on thoroughfares, and observing their material propensities asserted in their frequent visits to Taylor's. We are never surprised at say eccentric movement on the part of these photo graphis accommedators, and are quite prepared to meet in the " Paul and Virginia" of a B ondway gallery the "Vilkins and his Dinah" of a Bowery establishment.

By the way, Bernum, having consigned the "babies" to an obtivion of cradles and nurreries, hateful after their brief glimpse of the gay worle, is about to provide the deguerrect; pe-loving public with a novelty as original as audacious. We really cannot determine whether our women should be more provoked with that "great Arceiven" projector for, in the first place, paying such equivocal compliments to their lady-like sense of life's saucities by proposing those peculiar achieves involving their immediate conjectation, or far finally seeming to prove by his successes the correctness of his appreciation of the same. We say seeming for he is too sensible a man to propose such things to American ladies, and the public too sagacious to believe that he owes to them these successos. All the world knows of the speculation now on that tapis from which the fat babies have been toted off only to make room for the fair werren to be trotted on, and all the world stands on tiptoe to ge a sight at the

g'est American , alaxy.'
To a humane heart, one prose to dive below these rocial bubbles, a contemplation of the inevitable consequer ces of this particular one is to the last degree appelling. Thereands of beautiful women, or th pictures (which is far worse since such wild play is left for the imagination), are to be collected, and in their midst let loose multirudes of young man of all temperaments and tastes. What results can reasonably be expected but those involving the most wanton destruction of human happiness? There is a mathing peculiarly acceptable to jouthful remance in the idea of concentrating one's affections upon a picturecompletely absolving one from the imputation of a materiality almost it separable from the aderation of veritable flesh and blood; to be capable of such Piatonic abstraction finters one amazingly. Human nature in love is very apt to be heartly assaured of hand in being considerate of cortain selfish consideralucif in being conscious of certain selfish countera-tions, josious exactions, unresconable demands on the beloved; its self-contemplation is by so mean calcu-

lated to increase its amour-propre; how eacy to forces the insidious mischief of a merbid passion which, on the contrary, flatters while it destroys its violen. When they perceive in those I equisitorial chambers pale and deheveled youths, with limpsey shirt collars, cravate awry, bloodsbot eyes, and hangry visages, in rantic attitudes before bosiless creations which smile through plate glass on the ruin they have made, then at last will the public be aroused to the truth of our forebodings.

And as jet not a word of the effect upon the uncoscious accomplices in this apparently innocent thirg. In how many unsophistic stee hearts will not a poisonous vanity be thus awakened—seeds of envy, jealousy, love of admira ion, sown, which shallspring up rank weeds wi h the rapidly characterizing such growth! How many troth-plights will be broken, what trusting hearts betrayed-for what Cynthia of the minute will marry John Jones when her face is in the "World's Book of Beauty," with ever so slim a chance of inspiring a coprice in the gay heart of some amorous French cavalier, or a sentimental soul-love in a German Baron? What flippant young wife, well remembering and half regretting already, her days of coquettish conquest, will be content to return to careful housewi'ery and "conjugial" homeliness when, having een voted one of the beauties, she hears beyond a doubt that Don Whiskerando has complimented the arch of her eyebrows or that a Duke is known to have sighed while gazing on her picture in that great American volume?

These are serious considerations, threstening the eace of our very firesides-blows aimed at the heart of our domesticity. Corscious, as we are, that the perhaps pardonable vanity of husbands and lavers in persession of beau iful wives and mistresses, will betray them into the destructive weakness of displaying to the world their several good fortunes, we consider it a bounden duty to warn our comfortable fellow citizens against such Photographic Jesustism.

OVER THE FERRY.

When the smoky twilight descends upon the cowced streets and dim by lanes of the city, and the gas, just lit, burns with uncertain glare in the murky glass lamps, and all the world goes to tea, the noise and confusion—the reshing to and fro, the hopeless disorder, the shouting and cursing and frentic hurrying-about the landings of our large steamers at the hours of leaving, are the same in kind, only tempered down to agree with its size and computed importance, as that at the pier of the less pretentions ferry-bost.

The picture on board is a heterogeneous grouping, a moving panerama of the scenes already depicted; the oddest juxtaposition of velvet and rude blankets, of purple and tatiers, of laxury and squalid powerty. The fire lady and ber seamstress, the haughty gentleman and the lowliest m-chanic, just'e each other side by side-the two cents at the gate having placed them on terms of the most intimate and demo watic equality. We enjoy the excitement of this motley crowd of almost carnival pictare-queness, more, perhaps, than our sober, quiet reflections; we have no time for lengthy homilies and "guessi ge" at our ease, so we glance nickly, sharply at the salient points of the scene, and ar alyze by wholesale.

Ladice throng in by the hundred, returning from a Breadway promenade in rustling, costly robes, far more suitable to carees the velvet fib wars of a Turkey earpet than to be "mournfully trailed in the dust" of thoroughfares; their cheeks glow with exercise in the penerous air, and as the stingy cabin-lamp swings to and fro, their eyes twickle coquettishly with every chance ray which fails upon them. Some of these have met husbands, some, lovers-how easy to dis rguish between the two; others hold p city, deficate children by the hand and are followed by "nurse and baby;" the babies at this hour are always asleep and by far the most comfortable looking objects in al. the

varied throng. Yes, on second thought, the only such, as a class; for the ladies, now that the excit ment of getting on board and settling their volumitous skirts is over, ty boots are, the least in the world, too neat a fit; the seamstresses and the shop-girls, and even the milliners' 'prentices, so chatty this morning, are pale and dreoping and displitted after a long, weary day's work; the fine gentlemen are of course "bored," and yawn with the most approved enoui; and the business men around as are not the fat, evey, gentlemen we noticed at noot-they re unted long ago-but resters laborione spirits, struggling through the thickly besetting difficulties of a hard fort me who, even now, un the to re ax a moment, push and elbow their way through the growd to acquire a foremo t stand

Artists and writers are prove bially wretched, and the ones before us do not for a happy exceptions; we readily distinguish them by their haggard, int-licetual counterances, brews painfully contracted, nos rils regligé to produce the poetical effect desirable, and clottee of a "genteel" poverty ten times more affect irg than the c arse, well-patched garments of the workman at our e bow.

The peer mechanice, anxious at the approach of anther cruel Wuter, bear on their forms and faces the iron marks of incessant, wearing toil. Phough it is over for the cay, they seem to have no sense of that rest and meny casting off of thought which we wonder at in an example before us-a seemingly galvanized it le Frer chmas who, though in evident des itution, is humming a lively waltz, chattering vivaciously, and gesticulating with farious compassis, all at the

The most uncompromising and American has e distinguishes these six-o'clock communities; from the moment the bost leaves the pi-r, the mass "moves on" till its happy "head and front" has but one inch between it and a very probable elemity; no bomesich exile can put foot again on his na ive soil with more frantic eage ness than these voyagers after six or twelve hours' absence. As the evening deepens, the multitude having been ferried, the passengers ecome fewer in number and move noteworthy, conristing chiefly of the theater and lecture-going o lacies booded, while-kidded and opera-cloaked roll on board in their carriages—Bower, notorieties, each with a wavy-heired beauty of her peculiar classgroups of country visions quire unsafely excited at the prospect of Barnom's Museum or the Temple of the Muses, or Christy's-a quist family, here and there, with innumerable children of every age and size, bound on some rare excursion of anuse nen-parties of gayly-dressed young people in all the enjoyent of beath and beauty and anticipated pleasure. The hours wear on, each one telling with somber

ffect on our ferry boat cabin, which presents nothing new or noticeable till mid: ight, or there fer; then it once more assumes a character of sthring interest Our pleasure stekers retuen, a little jarted by a long, del' omnibus rice from the up town thesers, the fancinlopers dressed the gay promerade costume of the lavies contrasting strangely with so itary men siturg wrapped in heavy costs or shawls, half a-leep or sullenly staring at their fellow-passergers; a large number of unhealthy-locking brothers of the carning printers' craft, for whose accommodation alone is rould be almost necessary to run these midnight burger; members of the dramatic corps, with faint traces of the rouge and eyebrows of the after place, a little disposed to a stage strut and declamation from the stimulating effects of an inspiring draught taken for a dying part in the last bloody scene; bailet girls and "favorite" dansenses, some of the "infant-phenomenon" erder, others whose decided corpuency plainly denotes that a "figure" is their cole recommendation for such a pest. Some of these are slone and quiet looking—especially one who came with the rest but now eits apart with a young child under her coarse wool a shawl; the girl se in a manner refined, raised above her frail amountates by her recent maternity; how proudly and teaderly she present the baby to her breast! and yet, peor thing, she has not even a same to bestor upon it.

Others have compan'ons-men of questionable repute, in bright plaid waistcoats and a superfluity of watchchairs and seal rings-with whom they talk glibly of the "profession," the stars at present performing, the "hits" made by them, that last stunning climax, the receipts of the "house," and the like.

Then there are parties of gay young men who have had a "good time," and "won't go home til moraing; these are plainly belined to be boisterous, and personally faccinating to several "unprotected females" sitting pear.

An Italian organ-gr'nder stands by the door with an unbappy monkey in his arms; as the boat is quite full, be uncovers his organ and grieds out Casta Diva with all the staccate energy of an Odd Fellows' Quick Step, dragging the weary mentey a rout by the cham, who, feeling imposed upon by this extra performance, positively refuses to make another "effort '- and then ga hers a few pennies from the bystanders, and some splendid coirs from the bolsterous young men who are much too inebriated to be otherwise than recklessiv

Two or three bells ring, for it is foggy without; our boat proceeds cantiously, joining against the piers on either side, till the final sight crash at the bridge anneunces-no doubt for our readers' satisfaction-that at last we are Over toe Ferry.

THE CITY OF NEWARK No. VIII.

THE NEWARK INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY.

A few days since we visited the factory of this Company and were conducted through a l the rooms by the president. A large additional bailding has just been completed, and is now about ready for work. The arrang-ment of the different stories in this new building have cost much painetaking and are as perfect as money and skill can make them. All the improved patterns and arrangements of machiners have been seen set to facilitate and augment the product of ledis-rubber shees.

On the lower floor we tound a man cutting and sort-

ing the raw material as it is imported. He does this with

a heavy knife pivoted at one end, much like the knife in an o'c fashiored straw-curting box. The different quanties of the rabber he p a see in separate parcels. From this place it is taken to a water-vat to be thanoughly cleared from sand and other impurisies on the surface. Having been weighed into parcels, it new begins a process which on a larger scale is accomplished by boys and girls who love to chest incia rubber: in other words it is mastication by the wholesale The machinery required for this operation is very simple but very strong, and consists of two large cast-iron of tinders placed side by side, and so worked by machinery as to turn directly against each other. These calenders, as they are called, are beated with steam. The raw rubber is run through these calenders with a screeching unwilling sort of sound, o sing to the toughness and elasticity of the article. This is repeated again and again, until, by the beat and pressure, a certain amount determited by weight is flattened and ground into a side of iodia rubber which looks about as unpromising as a rope door mat. Daving this stage the composition, which is also determined by weigh, is ground into the rubber. From these calende s it is taken to othere and the grinding operation is frequently repeated, until it sequires all the sof ness, plability and talaness required. Then, by means of calenders it is pressed upon the stocker et-which makes the lining of the shoes, and which is also elastic-and is rue upon large reels, except the thintest sheets, which are so delicate that they must be hancled with the greatest care. These are laid upon frames. Lurge quantities of muslin are used to lay between the sheets, in order to keep hem from sticking together. Every piece, from the time is comes from the first calender until it is ready for the cutter, has to be kept by itself. The soles are also pressed through calenders in sheets containing several, all of which receive by this process the rough surface and the stamp of the parent and the con pany. The sheets intended for the lightest shoes are very thin, and the wonder is how such a beautiful and even surface can be made of such unpromising

The sheet thus prepared now goes to the culters, whose business it is to out out and arrange the work. Firm their hands it goes to the shoe-sing, where mony girls find employment. Their work is laid on their tabes by the fo emen, with the lasts on which each par is to be made. Each shoe of course requires to be kept in the last until it is fitted, gummed, varpished, dried and finished. In fitting the rabber over t'e last the greatest care is exercised to make it so close as to exclude air, since only a tittle left would ex, and in the or ing process and leave a blister on together with some and of gom, which causes there to stick as tightly as if the shoe had been made one place.

The processes of making sh es and whips are all inleresting. Rarely have we taken greater pleasure in locking over a manufacturing catablishment. The bosiness is thoroughly class fied, and the principle of civision of labor applied with great success.

This marufactory has no right to make articles ur der Goodyear's patent except shoss and waips; and from the appearance of the new building the compary must be intending to increase their business

In 1844 the first shees were made in Newark, and in 1846 this company began operations on the ground occupies by their present baildings. They and everybody thought i a marvel when they turned out from 300 to 500 pars of shoes a day. Sone wiscores pre-dicted that the business would be overdone at that rate, and that they would do well "to put or the brake!" To be sure the basiness was yielding a good y income, but then how long at this rate whele t take to shoe " all the world and the rest of mankind" with india rubber? Plataly the Newark latia Rubber C mpa y was going too fast! So shought some very was people, and yet this very company are now conventing 100,000 yards of stockenett and from 120,000 to 150,000 lbs of ladie rubber fate come 425,000 pairs of shies a year! Stul, the demands of the business are so great that they are just completing the additional factory, so as to turn out from 000 to 5,000 pair of shore in a day, or more than

double the number they are now making. At the present lime from 200 to 200 hands are employed, who receive per year wages to the amount of \$50,000; but when the addition is manned it will farnish work to some 450 bands. An expert girl will make fr m 30 to 40 pairs a day, for which she is paid by the piece.

The ar auci sales of this establishment have reached \$400,000, and are likely to another year to be much lar, er. At the p esent time it is one of the heavised cetab isbments in Newark; its stocks sell very night

and are hard to get at any prize.

In the whip shop they are making at the present time form 50,000 to 60,000 dozens a year, and very nice whips co they m ke ou of incis rubber, it only requiring the little wroden backbase on which to gue the rabter to make as surable and good a waip as wagener ever cracked. We left this factory with business, the order of its arrangements and the beauty of its productions. It is a credit to the city and the enterprise of its capitalists, which is so short a time has brought the business to its present condition. a series of please e in considering tre est-of

THE MANUFACTURE OF JEWEIRY.

Ever since Elease, Abahana's servant, "put a "golden ear ring of half a shekal weight" on the face of the damael Rebekah, and two wavelets on her hands, is well as here been f-vorit s, sepectally with the ladies Some very good men have declaimed eloquently against Some very good men have decisimed eloq ienti, against the varity of wearing "ad animants of gold," asserting that the unje veled finger or ear is more beautiful than gold or precious stones can make it, and that these costly or as zetate only tend to foster poids and lead the mind away from graver things. We will remember a worthy and learned professor in a Metho dist coliege at the West who was compelled to yield to public opinion and lay soice a very small keep-